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APPLICATION NO.	APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE F		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/074,255	02/14/2002	Akira Yamazaki	107348-00209	5067
75	90 08/26/2004	EXAMINER		
	KINTNER PLOTKI	MCANULTY, TIMOTHY P		
Suite 400 1050 Connectic	ut Avenue, N.W.	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Washington, D		3682		

DATE MAILED: 08/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				T	- ia			
		Applic	ation No.	Applicant(s)	M			
Office Anti-		10/074	,255	YAMAZAKI ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Exami	ner	Art Unit				
			y P McAnulty	3682				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply								
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).								
Status								
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on <u>23 July 2004</u>						
·	This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.							
3) 🗌								
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims								
4) 🖂	☑ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are pending in the application.							
4	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠	☑ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are rejected.							
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8)[Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.							
Application	on Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.								
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.								
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).								
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).								
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:								
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.								
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No								
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage								
	application from the Internation	onal Bureau (PCT F	Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.								
Attachment			🗖					
	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (I	PTO_048)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D					
	nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 o		5) 🔲 Notice of Informal F	Patent Application (PTO-	152)			
	No(s)/Mail Date	•	6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Withdrawal of Finality

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 3. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bingle et al. in view of Becker et al.

Bingle et al. discloses in figures 2-3, in lines 33-35 of column 3, and in lines 1-20 of column 7, a handle made from an inherently translucent polycarbonate having a light source 46 therein. Bingle et al. does not disclose said translucent polycarbonate having a transparent coating thereon nor does it disclose said transparent coating having a metallic gloss. However, Becker et al. in lines 16-36 of column 34 and in lines 21 to 42 of column 64 teaches a transparent coating having a metallic gloss for use on translucent plastics. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Bingle et al. in view of the teachings of Becker et al. to include translucent coating having a metallic gloss so as to provide a visually appealing coating with improved wear resistance properties.

4. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aikens in view of Bingle et al. and further in view of Becker et al.

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Aikens discloses in figures 1-3 a plastic operating knob of an air conditioning outlet vent comprising a lamp. Aikens does not disclose said operating knob made from a translucent resin. However, Bingle et al. teaches in figures 2-3 and in lines 33-35 of column 3, a handle made from translucent polycarbonate. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Aikens in view of the teachings of Bingle et al. to make the knob from a translucent polycarbonate to provide a visually appealing knob and thus improve the user interface with adjusting the amount of air flow from said air conditioning outlet vent. Aikens also does not disclose said plastic operating knob having a transparent coating thereon nor does it disclose said transparent coating having a metallic gloss. However, Becker et al. in lines 16-36 of column 34 and in lines 21 to 42 of column 64 teaches a transparent coating having a metallic gloss for use on translucent plastics. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Aikens in view of the teachings of Becker et al. to include translucent coating having a metallic gloss so as to provide a visually appealing coating with improved wear resistance properties.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 23 July 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Although Aikens in view of Bingle et al. does not disclose the apparatus as claimed in claims 6 and 7, the disclosure taught by Becker et al. cures the deficiency. Furthermore, the teachings of Becker et al. are not limited to merely the embodiments disclosed but what the teachings themselves convey to one of ordinary skill in the art. As such, Becker et al. teaches that the coatings disclosed therein, including but not limited to the specific coating disclosed in lines

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21-42 of column 64, can be applied to translucent bodies in automotive applications as further disclosed in lines 20-49 of column 34. Furthermore, Bingle et al. specifically discloses that the numerous examples of use for such coatings is not inclusive. See also lines 9-19 of column 34.

Although applicant asserts that the handle disclosed in Bingle et al. is intended to be operated in a darkened environment, the claims are not limited to a handle to be so operated. Additionally, the fact that the handle of Bingle et al. is intended to be operated in the darkened environment, i.e., when the trunk is closed, the handle can be operated in a lighted environment, i.e., when the trunk is open. Finally, even though the object of Bingle et al. is to improve the recognition of the handle by users in the darkened environment, nothing in Bingle et al. precludes the handle from having a metallic gloss in a lighted environment. It is general knowledge in the art that automotive handles include metal handles that inherently have a metallic gloss and modifying the handle of Bingle et al. to have a metallic gloss in the lighted environment, without specific evidence of undesirability, could be acceptable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy P McAnulty whose telephone number is 703.308.8684. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:30-5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Bucci can be reached on 703.308.3668. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

tpm

Thomas R. Hannon Primary Examiner